Fellow-citizens of the Senate

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone be-

our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind.—
has been directed to make such representations to the government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. ence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, al-hough the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive porthough the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive por-tious of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence,

nd implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with tions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the government. world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly California, the people of that Territory, impense by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convenience of the growth, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, impacts and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advan- between us should be mutual and cordial. tages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this leg-

hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Ex-Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Exceptive duties, I was apprized that a war steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy.—

This permission was granted during an armistice between This permission was granted during an armistice between The permission of the late Secretary of the Navy.—

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our central processors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence because the customer of the processor against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the customer of the late Secretary of the Navy.—

This permission was granted during an armistice between the customer of the late Secretary of the Navy.—

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The permission of the late Secretary of the Navy.—

The permission of the late of structed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to mitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered to the Department of States are not stated to the Department of States. It has not been considered to the Department of States are not stated to the Department of States are not stated to the Department of States maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence, which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country as well as to the second obligations of the Constitution of the laws, which might have a tendency to country as well as to the second obligations of the Constitution of the laws, which might have a tendency to country as well as to the second obligations of the Constitution of the laws, which might have a tendency to country as well as to the second obligations of the Constitution of the laws, which might have a tendency to country as well as to the second obligations of the Constitution of the laws, which might have a tendency to country as well as to the second obligations of the Constitution of the laws, which might have a tendency to country as well as to the second obligations of the constitution of the laws and the constitution of the laws and the constitution of the laws and the constitution of the laws are the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United to the Department of States, and the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United to the Department of States, and the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United to the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United to the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United to the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United to the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who is a constant to the policy of the control of the laws to sub country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the Constitu-tion. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed

on-the-Maine; and although a Minister, appointed to represent the Empire, was received and accredited here, yet no eration. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an the canal on payment of the same tolls. independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frank-

fort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin. Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition. vithin the United States, against a foreign country; and be lieving, from the best information that I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cube. I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the offi-cers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is perewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed .-So long as the act of Congress, of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the laws of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute ok, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandes-tinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vinthe honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. 1 would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore mmended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon he contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary nto the family of nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia, in the contest, extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charged' Affaires at Lisbon, the Hon-George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the ubjects of complaint. Our present Charge d' Affaires at that court will, also, bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal, in past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say, it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

gium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations. During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, Charge d' Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my pre-Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, have in this admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject presenting his credential letter different one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secrefrom those with which he had been furnished by the late administration, until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things, at that distance from us, he was instructed to exer-

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Bel-

vate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$57,631,667 82.)

Secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in complitives, of the 8th of February last, communication of the 8th last law; but the limited provisions of the extent law; b

at that place within a short period after the time required by treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved in the survey. The expenses indicated to the organization and to its conveyance to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point of the public service provision so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred dundent and New Mexico, exceed in the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the survey. The commend the letter correspondence and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the survey. The commend the letter correspondence and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the survey. The commend the letter correspondence. This should be relieved for the public service provision and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision the unjust burthen of the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in the survey. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved to the submitted to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further effect to the wisdom of Congress, whether

early and favorable consideration of Congress. complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of

The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasury systems.

maintenance of our system of free government, and the trans- transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Pa- continued, important modifications of it appear to nama, pursuant to our Postal convention with that republic, dispensable. We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultutions of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our territory with the ravages of a dreamin peamence, the first of some of our citizens and for some chemical analyses, which have restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, ple who have acknowledged his power. While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with of longer standing, which our representatives at Caraccas foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distrac-

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Paworld. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all the belligerent powers.

The extension of the Coast of the United States on the Patients, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primation, should be the study of every statesman, and a primation, should be the study of every statesman, and a primation. have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stand as the great favorable consideration of Congress. islative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, American power to which, as their natural ally and friend, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such we may often kindly mediate in Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treasuch principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to

necessarily interpose. A convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our

such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging disposition of the mineral lands. that a union of the German States, under one constitution or both governments to protect those who shall engage in and form of government, might, at length, be organized. It is perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of gress, to examine and decide upon the validity of the present believed, by those well acquainted with the existing rela- Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with tions between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-op-The work, if constructed under these guarantees, will be-

> ple and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should the prove to be least important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.
>
> The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages protected, will complete the work, should the prove to be least mineral wealth of California, and the advantages are the companyed expectation. ble. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaraexamined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be spedily solved by an actual exploration of the route. Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be a high-way which ought to be dedicated to the common uses

of mankind. The routes across the Isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican government did to the several very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican government did to the several verges of the several verges by a scientific corps, and a restriction of the several verges of the several v not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equalsecured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guarantees of ated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico, than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best inter-

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or cary of War. nal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and indu-cing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whale-ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dohave in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no to be employed.

sndependence of the islands. the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$48,830,097 50,) and in Treasury notes funded, cise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if, in his judgment, sufficiently stable; or if not, to await further events. Since that period, Rome has if not, to await further events. Since that period, Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of vate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars,

foreign affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for The Commissioner on the part of the United States for layed in reaching San Diego by unforessen obstacles arrived.

Sand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of sixteen millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$16,375,214 or of the United States for Marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforessen obstacles arrived. foreign affairs of the Mexican government, having been a sand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, marking the boundary between the two republics, though de-layed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by treaty place within a short period after the time required by amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made

ring the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the treasury which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, or a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of the congress probable that no defined the congress probable that a liberal provision should be made to may place home labor, at last, or a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of the reason of probable that a liberal provision should be made to may place home labor, at last, or a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of the reason of the treasury would result from the proposed reduction. and House of Representatives:

meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subsixty years have clapsed since the establishment of this the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subicet to your attention. Sixty years have clapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles, to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, present to the world the most stable and permanent Government of Congress.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizen on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in protecting the interests of the U. States. I recommend this subject to the confidence of the government of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the congress.

fore us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future the means provided by the government of New Grenz da for tem is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. For further details and views of the above, and other mat-

> No direct aid has been given by the General Government portunity to examine and redress these grievances and others of longer standing, which our representatives at Caraccas have, hitherto, ineffectually miged upon the attention of that the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agricul- per heads, such information as to mines. agriculture, cor

> > No civil government having been provided by Congreess for stitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New ties with any of them shall require our interference, we must them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happi-

of the United States, I recommend their application to the

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness ma not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my prede-

This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been tween the Department of State and the Minister and Consulate that and the other ports method and the that and the other ports method are leading to the custom-houses and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports method are leading to the custom-houses and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses are the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses are the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses are the custom-houses and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been taken to organize the custom-houses are that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government, of my deterprovement of its rivers and harbors.

A party, engaged on the coast survey, was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and laced in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make recon-

gerent powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has, for a long time, been in attendance, at Frankfort-will be laid before the Senate.

Inving accretation America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the German posed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in Califor-

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Consubsisting land titles in Californial and New Mexico; and that communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States, entering into such a treaty, will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tells. pecially favorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the princ pal mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recomcome a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any.) the energies of their peofo, between the nations of the earth. Should the great mend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral doposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral geological and mineral may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineral may be ascertained, I

hish its ports and harbors, and those of Oregon afford to gua, for its construction, desire no assistance from this Gov-ernment beyond its protection; and they profess that, having it certain that there will arise, in a few years, large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It, therefore, omes important that a line of communication, the best and nost expeditious which the nature of the country will admit. should be opened, within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable conventions, lately assembled at St Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world one of the world practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the coun- bers of the House to select a Speaker from the oppomany difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to a-void failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which must pass, the work be feasible, and if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left

report of the Secretary of the Interior. I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negoti- and also for the construction of those for which estimates have 19th inst. been made as well as for examinations and estimates pro paratory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render ne- is reported that a well-knowing firm has purchased cessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respect-

fully invite the attention of congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexry force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in posts, as proposed in the accompanying report of the Secreta-

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upor rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War, on this subject, are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of jus tice, due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have, on all octhat the islands may maintain their independence, and that casions, pursued a course of strict neutrality, in occordance We with the policy of our Government.

The naval force at present in commission if as large as is

tary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the Na-The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight millions retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in

reference to the employment of war-steamers, and in regar to the contracts for the transportation of the United States mails, and the operation of the system upon the prosperity of By an act of Congress passed August 14th, 1848, provision was made for extending post-office and mail accommodations

on the treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have

recommended, should be first tested, is sat witted to your de-Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, Postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Of fice Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmas-

By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of Hams, .... \$ 91 a \$ 10 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper form and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under premerce, manufactures, education and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board, thus established, having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution which requires an actual enum-ration of the people of the United States within the ensuin

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but not, on that account, the less obligatory: I allude to the rust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must en strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must en list the feelings of its Constitutional guardians, and comman their favorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successf

administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that "all legis lative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recom mend (not to dietate) measures to Congress. Having perform ed that duty, the Executive department of the Governmen cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any sub ject of legislation, until that decision shall have been official y submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause conferring the qual fied veto, will never be exercised by me, except in cases con templated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary casesas where it may become necessary to defend the Executive a gainst the encroachments of the legislative power, or to pre-vent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere preserved. bed to it in the cotemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately express ed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutions organs, the Senstors and Representatives of the U. State will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the Re resentatives of the States and the people is guarantied by th Constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any hums power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him from a other influences, we elevate the character of the constitue and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter.

States to the German strict of the United States to the German strict of the Indian Agencies from Upper Misson of the United States to the German strict of the Indian Agencies from Upper Misson of the United States to the German of the United States to the German our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not gour wisdom will devise a method by which our general policion, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Misson in the walleys of the German of the five States of Central America, which formerly companied to the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the requirements. Still further legal to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Misson in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly a composition of the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly a composition of the choice of the other injunctions of the Constitution-with a sedulou cation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has a long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, w may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innume

able blessings to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habi ually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come.
Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution

Washington, December 4th, 1849. THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE .- The National Intelligencer, in noticing the election of Mr. Cobb. as Speaker of the House, says:

We beg, therefore to state that Mr. Cobh is a gen-tleman of unexceptionable private character, of a good presence, and of fair talent; that having been a member of the House for four years, and with much occasional experience in the duties of the Chair, he is already well versed in the rules of order, and will, we doubt not, fill the office of Speakshort. er respectably, efficiently, and creditably. In short, we may say, that had it devolved on the Whig memsite party, it is quite probable that a majority of them would have chosen Mr. Cobb; and this, we think, is saying in a word every thing that can be expected from adversaries touching his fitness, his fairness, and his patriotism.

ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday last, the passenger train on the Central Rail Road, ran off the track near Mr. OLLIVER's in consequence of the improper position of the "switch," which caused material injury to the engine, and baggage and passenger cars. There were a large number of passengers, all of whom escaped unhurt. They arrived here at 5 o'clock, on estimate of the cost of its construction and support.

For further views on these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the occurred by the cars running off the track on this road, which has either caused serious injury or the loss of life, since it went into operation .- Macon Messenger.

Some of the large houses in London are now shir ping colonial produce for the United States; and i two thousand bags of coffee for exportation to that quarter.

THE CREW OF THE BRIG CHARLES .- On the 7th inst. we published the report of the Captain of the ship The cession of territory made by the late treaty with later decided its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a militability of the decided its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a militability of the decided inst. Int. 36.30, Ion. 70, the Galena, ran into the British Brig Charles, from Cardiff for Wilmington, Galena from New Orleans, who said that on the 2d and that seven of the nine persons comprising the which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. brig's crew, were drowned by the accident. The Some addition to it will, therefore, be necessary; and I re- brig Lady of the Lake, Capt. Hill, arrived here last commend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army at our distant western the 10th inst. lat. 33.40, lon. 67.30, (about 260 miles the 10th inst. lat. 33.40, lon. 67.30, (about 260 miles S. E. from the place of collision,) they fell in with the boat of the Charles containing the mate and six seamen. It appears that after the collision they worked at the pumps all night, and showed a light, expecting every moment that the Galena would bear down to them, as they could distinctly see her lights, but were disappointed. In the morning of the 3d, they launched a boat, put in provisions and water, and left the wreck in a sinking condition.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 20th inst., by Mr. Samuel A. Galloway, Esq., Mr. Marion Galloway, to Miss Margaret B., daughter of John and Mary Westcott. In Bladen county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. M. Ron

In this town, about 7 o'clock A. M., on Sabbath morning, 23d instant, Mr. Samuel Pate, aged 35 years, late of Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., leavi to mourn their loss. The deceased died in the hope of a blissful immortality.
In this town, on the night of the 24th instant, after a short illness, Miss Euphemia Cutler, aged 45 years.
In Carteret county, on the 20th October, Elder Lewis Whitfield, in his 84th year.
In Franklin county, on the 30th ult., Tilmon Patterson, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age.
At his residence near Washington, Beaufort county, on ful immortality.

Friday last, Major Thomas H. Blount, aged 65.
In Washington, Beaufort county, on the 19th inst., Abner P. NEAL, Esq.

Commercial.

NEWBERN, Dec'r 24 .- There is no change in the market rom our last week's report worth noticing. Turpentine i selling this morning at \$1 90 .- Republican. NEW YORK, Dec'r 22 .- Naval Stores .- The sales of Tur

centine within a fortnight past have been large, say 12,000 bbls North county, nearly all at \$2 434 per 280 lbs, embracing 2500 since our last, part of which was at the same rate, and part on private terms, leaving a stock on hand of less than 10,000 bbls; holders now ask \$2 50. Spirits Turpentine is less firm, with sales of several hundred barrels at 36 a 37 cts., in large and small parcels. Common Rosin continues scarce.

Brig Porto Rico, Staples, Porto Rico, by G. W. Davis; with 85,000 feet lumber, 15,000 staves, 20 barrels naval stores. Br. Brig Imperial, Webber, London, by G. W. Davis; with 1,660 bbls, turpentine.

[COMMUNICATED.] MESSES. EDITORS-On the first Monday of January next, the citizens of Wilmington will be called upon to select seven gentlemen, as a Board of Commissioners of said town, for the ensuing year. It will be observed that a ticket has been pubensuing year. It will be observed that a ticket has been published, recommending a change from the present Board. It is believed that the present Commissioners have performed their duty faithfully, and the citizens appear to be satisfied with their administration, we therefore take pleasure in again placing their names before the voters of the town for re-elec-

MANY CITIZENS. JAMES T. MILLER. JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, GEORGE W. DAVIS, JOHN DAWSON. L. H. MARSTELLER. WM. C. HOWARD, THOMAS D. MEARES.

Wholesale Prices Current WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849

of	Hams, \$ 91			10	Townsties and bli 900 H
ms	Middlings 7		4	10	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.
	Middlings,7	8.		8	Yellow Dip, 1 85 a 1 90
-0	Shoulders, 6	*		7	Virgin Dip, 0 00 a 0 00
m-	Hog round, 71	8		8	Hard, 1 00 a 1 05
X-	Western,5	134		7	Tar, 1 05 a 1 10
re-	BEANS, per bush.	0			Pitch, 0 00 a 1 00
n-	White, 60	s		70	Rosin, No.1, 0 00 a 0 00
77	BEESWAX,			701	Do. No.2, 9 00 is 1 00
he	Per pound, 18	兹		00	Do. No.3, .00 s 75
e-	BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per
ng	Per pound, 15	R		20	gallon, 00 a 00
	Per pound, 15 BEEF, per bbt.			***************************************	Varnish, pr gal. 20 a 22
n-	N. Mess, 12 50		14	00	OIL, per gallon.
ut	Do. Prime, 7 00			00	Sperm,75 a 1 37
ust	BEEF CATTLE,	1000		250	Linseed, N C. 80 a 85
le	Per 100 lbs., .3 00	8	4	00	Neats Foot,00 a 0 00
eg	CORN,	8	-17		PEAS, per bushel.
he	Per bushel,50			55	Canada WO OF
b-	Meal, bush.,65	A		70	Black Eva 60 a 65
S-	COFFEE, per lb.	-		.0	Black Eye,60 a 65
he	Rio,12			124	Cow,
al		*		1000	PORK, per barrel.
2000	St. Domingo,94			10	Nor. Mess, .13 00 a 13 50
n-	Laguyra,00			125	
nd	Cuba, 10	11		n	Fresh4 a 5
2.1	Java,12	8		14	POTATOES.
ul	CANDLES, per lb.				Irish, bbl.,1 75 a 2 00
eh	Tallow,14	A		16	Sweet, bush., 40 a 50
re.	Sperm,40	8		45	POULTRY.
16-	Adamantine, 31	R		32	Chickens, live, .16 a 20
of	EGGS, per doz., 15			18	Do. dead, .124 a 25
80	FEATHERS,				Turkeys, live, .40 a 70
m-	Per pound, 00	8		35	Do. dead, 40 a 1 00
m-	FLOUR, per barrel.			0.76	RICE, per 100 lbs.
nt	Canal, 7 00	8	7	50	Clean, cask, .3 00 a 3 25
b-	Fayetteville, 4 75		5	25	Rough, bush., .75 a 80
ıl-	HAY, per 100 lbs.	~		-	SALT, per bushel.
0-	North River, 00			00	
li-		•		Market Market 1	Turks Island, .00 a 00
NACOUS I	Eastern,00	2		64	Liv'l sack,00 a 00
n-	IRON, per lb.,41	2		54	SOAP, per lb.,4 a 6
1-	LARD, per lb.				SHINGLES, per M.
	No. Carolina, 7	2		8	Country, 1 00 a 1 121
2-	Western, 61	8.		7	Contract, 3 50 a 4 00
6-	LIME, per barrel.		752	24	STEEL, perlb, .12 a 25
n.	Thomastown, .70	8	1		STAVES, per M.
ri-	LUMBER, River, p	er	M.		W. O. barrel,
of	Floor. B'ds, .0 00	a	9	50	rough,10 00 a 13 50
88-	Wide do 0 00	a	0	00	Do. dressed,0 00 a 00 00
al	Scantling, 0 00	a	- 2	00	R. O. hhd.,
88,	LIQUORS, per gall	on		4202.0	dressed, 7 00 a 11 00
on	N. E. Rum, 30	a		33	Do. rough,00 00 a 00 00
p-	Gin,30	a		33	SUGAR per pound
he	Whickey rea 20			72.2711	SUGAR, per pound.
25.5331	Whiskey, rec30	2		00	New Orleans, 6 a 7
an	Do. common, .00	24		00	Porto Rico,7 a 8
ve	Do. Old Nick, 60	8		65	St. Croix, 7 a 84
all	Apple Brandy, 30	a,		40	Loaf,10 a 11½
nt	Peach do00	8.		00	TIMBER, per M.
18	MOLASSES, per g	all			Shipping,0 00 a 0 00
ıt,	West Indies, 25	a		26	Mill, prime, .5 00 a 6 50
-00	New Orleans, .00	a		00	Do ord'y, .4 00 a 4 25
ial	MACKEREL, per b			00	Do. inf'r, 0 00 a 3 50
nd				00	TALLOW,
ed	No. 1,0 00	a	-	17.00	The state of the s
ry	No. 2, 0 00	8	Table 1	00	Per pound, 6 a 7
nt	No. 3,0 00	a	0	50	WINES, per gallon.
he	MULLETS,	1		50	Madeira, 70 a 5 00
	Per barrel, 5 00	a		50	Port, 1 25 a 4 00
ul-	NAILS, perlb.,4	a	0	5	Malaga, 40 a 60
es,	NoteRiver La	ım	her	Te	ar, and Turpentine, are always
en,	sold in the water	ho	901	out	pioet to the expense of landing
80	ingreation account	au.	S.	· sul	pject to the expense of landing,
we	M . Ter and T	.,	oc C	, sa	y on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per
er-	Winging and Turper	1611	ne .	abot	it 10 cents per barrel. For dry
		rp	ent	me,	a deduction is made according
it-	to quality.				
alf	Contract to the second		***		e rumo
1000			BO B	6 EC I	GHTS:

FREIGHTS:	-	-	-
O NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, \$ 25		*	30
Spirits Turpentine,do00	B.	W.	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross00	B		12
Cotton, per bale,00	a.		00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,00	-	11	50
Flaxseed, per cask,			2.4
Ground Peas, per bushel,			0
Lumber, per M.,	a		00
O PHILADELPHIA.	a	·	UU
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar. per barrel, 25	2		30
Spirits Turpentine,	3		50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	9		0
Lumber, per M.,	2		00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot, 6	a		0
O BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 35	a		40
Spirits Turpentine,do	8		60
Lumber, per M			-

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1849. During the past three days, there has not been much business of importance doing. Our remarks will, therefore, be

BACON-The stock of Bacon is very light. Some small lots of new have come in. The price remains about the same as quoted last week BEEF CATTLE-The market is pretty well supplied. Quo tations nominal.

Corn-A cargo of about 650 bushels arrived this week, from Onslow county, and sold, in lots to suit, from vessel, at 55 cents per bushel. The highest offer for the lot was 50 cents per bushel. MEAL plenty, and dull at quotations. COFFEE-This article is scarce, and prices maintain much

Eggs-Have fallen back to their old price, 15 to 18 cents

FLOUR-The market is well supplied with Fayetteville and Northern brands of Flour. Quotations without change. HAY-302 bales of hay arrived and sold at 64c per 100 lbs. LARD-Is abundant and dull at quotations. LUMBER-3 rafts Scantling have changed hands at \$4 pe

M., and one raft of Flooring boards at \$9 50 per M. Molasses-None received this week. NAVAL STORES-About 1,500 bbls of Turpentine have been

sold this week, at \$1 85 to \$1 90 for yellow dip; and \$1 to \$1 05 for hard. TAR-Sales at \$1 05 to \$1 10-last sales latter price. Sales of about 500 bbls Spirits Turpentine on secret terms, supposed at about 26c. There is but little demand for the article.

SALT-Received coastwise 400 sacks. STAVES-A small lot of Red Oak hhd Staves sold at \$7 per M., clear of inspection. TIMBER-A raft of very superior, large and long shipping timber, for especial market, has been sold at \$20 per M .-Sales of 19 rafts mill timber at prices varying from \$3 50 to

Marine Intelligence.

\$6 50. See table for classification.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED.

Dec. 21-Schr. Jacob Raymond, Bourner, Philadelphia, DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig William Purrington, Douglass, Gaudaloupe, to W Schr. Energy, Chapman, Charleston, S. C., to Barry, Bry. ant & Adams.

Brig Francisco, Smith, Boston, to Master. Brig Emeline, Vining, Ponce, P. R., to G. W. Davis. 22—Montano, Stoddard, Boston, to W. M. Harriss. Schr. Volant, Whitehurst, Onslow county, to DeRosset

Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh with mdzc. to sundry persons.
Schr. C. B. Glover, Watts, New River, to Martin & Crony; with corn and rosin. 23-Schr Warrenton, Wooster, New York, in ballast, t Geo. Harriss. 24-Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to DeRos set & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons. Schr. Marcia Tribow, Eustis, Charleston, S. C., to G. W 25-Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, S. C., to E. J. Lut

terioh; with 400 sacks of Salt. Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, to G. W. Davis with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. Sam'l Casner, Robeson, Charleston, S. C., to Schr. Ottoman, Griffin, New Port, Rhode Island, in ballas Schr. Ottoman, Stadams. to Barry, Bryant & Adams. CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Dec. 20—Brig Belle, Timmons N. York, by G. W. Davis; with 1,350 barrels rosin, 130 bales cotton, 900 bushels peanuts. Steamer W. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with goods to sundry persons.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Derigo, Pellangale, Havana, by Potter & Kidder; with 110,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Olive, Smith, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.

22—Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 52' barrels spirits turpentine; 766 barrels rosin, 98 bags seeds, 55 bales cotton, 13 Mattresses, 20 tons pig iron, 403 bags, 855 bushels peanuts.

Schr. Potomac, Thomas, Kingston, Jamaica, by George Harriss; with 75,000 feet lumber.

26—Brig Rideout, Smith, Matanzas, by Geo. Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber.

## Anction Sales

Negroes at Auction. BY MARTIN & CRONLY, Auctioneers. [15-2t]

Negroes and Real Estate for Sale, On the first day of January next, will be sold at public Auction, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, several likely NEGROES, men, boys, women, and girls. Also, at the same time and place, a HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the corner of Fourth and Nunn streets, formerly owned by D. M. FOYLES. The house is one and a half story

building, with five rooms, and all necessary out-houses, and a well of excellent water on the premises. Terms at sale. December 21, 1849

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS, OMMISSION Merchant, will sell country produce and fill orders. Has a convenient Timber pen, and plenty of archouse room.

Office 3d door north of the Post Office, Wilmington, N. C.

16-ly

LUNAL Notice.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of Munsey & Freeman, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or to Mr. H. Foy, whom he has appointed to call upon them personally for payment. He is a one authorized to receipt for the late firm.

EDWARD CANTWELL. NEGROES Wanted .- In the absence of Mr. Mr. Ansley Davis, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.

or MYERS & DAVIS. Dec. 28th. SELLING off at Cost.—Having come to the conclusion of discontinuing business in Wilmington, we will offer our stock of Goods at cost until the 10th of January next, those persons in want of any Goods will please give us a call, as they will not be disappointed, as we are determined to close our business at that time.

MYERS & DAVIS.

Dec. 28th. 1849.

POR Rent.—The Store we now occupy until the first of October next. MYERS & DAVIS. Dec. 28th.

TEAM Saw Mill For Sale. For sale, the Steam Saw Mill known as the Calhoun Mill. She was put in thorough repair the first of this year, and has been in successful operation ever since, and is now in good order. There is a Circular Saw attached, and also a Grist mill. The subscriber wishing to close up his business; she will be sold at a very reduced price. Terms, a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years. If purchased very soon she can be had for eight thousand

If purchased very soon sne can dollars. Title unexceptionable. Apply to BENJAMIN KING, Dec. 28th, 1849. 16-2t Georgetown, S. C. A Card.—The undersigned would beg leave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and re-

spectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for cash. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of V. R. PEIRSON, the present stock. Executor of SETH HOARD. MRS. V. R. PEIRSON. December 28, 1849

TAKE Notice.—All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay.

V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard. December 28, 1849

EXECUTOR'S Notice.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testa-ment of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery. V. R. PIERSON, Ex'r.

TOR Sale at Cost .- The subscriber has for sale a large P assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts, all of which are new goods, of this Fall's purchase. He has also for sale a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings. The above goods will be sold cheap for eash, or on short credit for good notes.

V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard. December 28, 1849
Wilmington papers copy 6 times and stop old advertisements of V. R. Peirson, Agent.

ATTENTION! CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS. VOU are hereby specially ordered to appear at the usual I place of parade, on the last Saturday of January, 1850, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, with 10 rounds blank Cartridge and 10 rounds ball do.

The Commissioned officers of the Troop are notified that they must appear before the Captain is full dress, complete.

Courtmarshal will be held at the Court House, at 19 -clock Courtmarshal will be held at the Court House, at 12 clock
A. M., and all members having business before said Court
Marshall, are notified to attend and render their excuses, or
they will be fined to the extent of the law. By order of the
Sprand. E. D. HALL, O. S.
Notlee.—H. R. Nixon, W. T. J. Van, J. G. Green, John
Cowan, C. H. Dudley, W. M. Harriss, J. J. Conoly, and John
Quince, are appointed to examine the Artillery, and make a
written report to the next parade in January, 1850.

E. D. RALL, O. S.
Dec. 28th.

ROCERIES. A fresh supply of all descriptions, just T received and for sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

THEESE! CHEESE! 1 20 boxes extra Cheese; 6 do of old English Cheese; 3 do of fresh Pine Apple do at 2s per Low for eash, at GEO. H. KELLY'S. Dec. 28th WHISKEY. 20 bbls Whiskey, just received and for sale HOWARD & PEDEN.

Dec'r 28th LIGS. 20 Drums fresh Turkey Figs, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

For Sale .- A first rate Saddle and Harness Horse, warranted to be perfectly sound and gentle.

Apply either to Messrs. Howard & Peden, or 15-tf] TEWELRY! JEWELRY! JEWELRY!-An elegant as-J sortment just received, which we will sell at as low prices as any other establishment. Front-street, opposite the Chronicle Office. A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER.

December 21, 1849 TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC. VID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL.) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no other purpose whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and none other; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens

that they have recently bought Mr. Perreway out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patron-DAVID F. McKINNE & CO. December 21, 1849 DLAID and Colored Flannels, for children's sacks. For J. S. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERED Merino Dresses. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS. TOPS: Hops: 1 bale of Hops.

[Dec'r 21] PERKIN & HARTSFIELD.

T IME, Lime, Lime, -800 bbls. Lincolnyi'le white lump; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and draulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For Office Wilmington & Manchester Railre

MARION COURT-HOUSE, S. C., Nov THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & M I road Company, are hereby notified the stalment of five dollars per share is required by the 1st day of January, 1850. By order Directors. JOHN McRAE, Dec'r 21, 1849 TEGRO Clothe and Blankets. For s

CHAKER Flannels-Warranted not to UNNY Bags. 4,000 new 2 bushel Bags UT [Dec'r 21.]

PLOWS: Plows!: 50 Plows. For sal [Dec'r 21.] HOWAR HOWAR WHISKEY. 20 bbls Whiskey. For a [Dec'r 21.] MOLASSES. By the hhd. or bbl. For HOWAL HOWAI DA MANTON Fire Crackers.

Ceived and for sale by

PORK .- Twenty barrels city Mess Porl Notice.—The subscriber thinks he has given as muce indulgence to those in his debt as they ought to require. He has made up his min't, that all amounts due him of \$100 and under, that remain unpaid January 1, 1850, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. All over that amount remaining unpaid January 1, 1850, will be sued at the following March Court. He earnestly hopes that those in his debt will not compel him to resort to such an unpleasant mode of collecting.

October 26, 1849.

October 26, 1849. DROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, suitable or gentlemen's outfits on all occasions. For sale by

JUST Received, a fresh supply of Coopers' Isinglass for Jellies, &c. Also Preston's extract for flavoring Custards, Pastry, Jellies, &c. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chamist.

N. E. corner of Front and Market sta.